

**He Has the House Working Well in Har-  
ness, and There Is Less Talk and  
More Business Than Usual.**

"I have not given the bill such critical examination as to enable me to speak accurately of its details. It appears, however, that it falls far short of the expectations of the party, and to be inconsistent with the democratic platform in two essential particulars. One is that it fails to provide a sufficient revenue to support the government, and the other that it perpetuates in less degree it is true, the policy of protection, which was the distinguishing feature of the McKinley bill. It discriminates

ently since that time demanded the  
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tion of the gold standard.  
Mr. Cleveland's cabinet seems to be in  
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le the others, with the exception of the  
retary of the navy, were not sufficiently  
retary in national politics, until called  
continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

Their Drop Was 110 Feet, and the Miracle Is That a Single One Escaped Alive.

me, December 15.—The official list of new Italian ministers is as follows: **Ricciotti**, premier and minister of the interior; **Baron Blank**, minister of foreign affairs; **Signor Orlando**, minister of finance; **Signor Ciccotti**, minister of treasury and internal affairs; **Signor Ciccotti**, minister of public works; **Signor Orlando**, minister of justice; **General Molteni**, minister of war; **Admiral Morrin**, minister of marine; **Signor Bacelli**, minister of education; **Signor Roselli**, minister of husbandry; **Signor Ferrari**, minister of agriculture and telegraphs.

**He Is Being Weighted Down with Evidence by the Prosecution, and It Makes Him Surly.**

chmond, Va., December 15.—A resolution was introduced in the house of delegates this morning by Representative Withers of Bath county, providing for an investigation into the recent election with respect to ascertaining if any corrupt methods obtained in the election for members of

Edmond W. Eakin, at Pierre, S. D.

Colonel Haskell and Mr. Gary Have One  
of Their Periodical Passages at Arms.  
The Dispensary Bill Passed.

**She Married an Earl.**  
London, December 15.—The marriage of Miss Adele Grant, of New York, to George Vereaux de Vere Capell, earl of Essex, took place this afternoon at St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

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## MR. BLOUNT EXPLAINS HIS CHECKS NO GOOD

He Accounts for the Difference in the Tone of the Reports.

SENTIMENT MAY HAVE CHANGED

In Macon It Is Not Thought That the Ex-Minister Will Be a Candidate for Either Governor or Senator.

Macon, Ga., December 15.—(Special).—Ex-Minister James B. Blount, speaking of the Constitution's special dispatches from Washington this morning, said that it is easy enough to account for the differences in the reports made by himself and Minister Willis. Mr. Blount says that he left Honolulu in August. Mr. Willis did not get there until November. In that time President Dole may have greatly strengthened the provisional government.

Mr. Blount is not now in the service of the United States government. He was appointed special agent to visit Hawaii, and was then made minister, and when his resignation as minister was accepted, his connection with the government ceased. Mr. Blount says he never asked office of Mr. Cleveland and does not intend to do so.

Colonel Blount states that he has the kindest feeling for President Cleveland and that he did not resign the office of minister expecting to get another position. He considers that the president has thoroughly endorsed his report on the situation in Hawaii as it was when he was there. The ex-minister would not further discuss the report.

It is generally believed that the only political ambition Mr. Blount has is to be a United States senator from Georgia. Some think that he may be a candidate for governor in the next year, but this is hardly probable unless he believes that the governorship may be a stepping stone to the senatorship. The impression exists here that the gubernatorial contest will be solely between Atkinson and Evans, and that Blount will not enter it. But who can tell, and who can read the political star right?

It is not likely that Colonel Blount will enter the senatorial race before the next legislature. His fellow citizen, Major A. O. Bacon, has already entered the arena. He is an avowed candidate and would hardly be opposed by a senator. Of course, if Blount enters the gubernatorial campaign and is successful that would have a serious effect on Bacon's senatorial candidacy, for the people might be unwilling to elect a governor and a senator from the same city in the same year.

What Mr. Blount's future plans will be no one seems to know. He is a man of his own counsel, but political prophets down here predict that Blount will not be a gubernatorial candidate, and that he will be the only Maconite in the senatorial race.

## BAD MAN AT LARGE.

A Convict Escapes from the Penitentiary with a Threat to Kill.

Waycross, Ga., December 15.—(Special).—Sheriff Miller received a dispatch this morning from the convict camp at Offerman, Ga., stating that Harrison Graham, a negro convict, escaped from the camp yesterday evening. Graham is a notorious criminal. While serving a term in the city chain-gang last spring, he assaulted E. O. Cason, the guard, with intent to kill. Cason shot him and the wound came near proving fatal. Graham was tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Upon delivering Graham from the penitentiary authorities, Sheriff Miller told them that the prisoner was one of the most desperate men he ever saw and warned them against being careless, as he would escape if given any showing. Graham had been in the penitentiary as long as he got out of the penitentiary.

Graham is a low, heavy-built negro, smooth face, thick lips, upper front teeth long, scar over right eye, has a vicious look and goes well dressed. The state offers a reward for his arrest.

## SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

The Franklin News tells this amusing story:

"The horse swapping fraternity of Franklin and adjoining counties met here Tuesday. Corn whiskey presided and drinks were the order of the day. When the brooding got down to business some very interesting happenings took place. One of the most amusing characters that takes a hand in these proceedings is an old man from the lower edge of the county, named Dove. He brings along with him a couple of small boys and several old horses on every sale day, or any time when he thinks there will be a good crowd in town. He allows his boys to ride around over the swapping grounds, but has them to keep a close lookout for the old man. When the old fellow gets up a trade the boys ride up and are questioned as to what the trade is. If it is a good trade, they are given the sign and a big cry 'take place,' and the little fellows hug the old cracker's neck and tell all kinds of tales of what will happen when they go home with the good 'ole hoss.' This happens in an out-of-the-way corner of the swapping ground and generally has the desired effect, whereby the trade is closed. The boys are given a drink and are gone until the old man gets up another trade."

The Jesup Sentinel has this interesting item:

"Uncle Moses Walker, an old negro living near Johnston Station, who is seventy-seven years of age, has been married four times, has fifty-four children, ten grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. If there is a man in the great, long, wide state of Georgia that can beat this we would like to know it. He is a fine old fellow, and lives to see his great-grandchildren raise a crop of great-grandchildren."

## Mere Speculation.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Napoleon used to say clever things," said Hicks. "For instance this: 'A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart; one is a jewel, the other a treasure.'"

"Yes, that was called bad. I wonder what he would have said had he known that both beautiful and good," said Dawson.

"A daisy, I guess," replied Hicks.

## The Contents of the Turkey.

From The Atlantic Globe.

"Those people who call it 'stuffing' know how to make it better than those who call it dressing."

## A LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

will show you whether you need Dr. Pierce's

pellets. If it is furred or coated, if it is

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## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 16, 1893.

## In Regard to "Breakers."

Although Editor Watterson, of *The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal*, is supporting the Wilson tariff bill, he is not any too much in favor of it. He turns it over and scratches around it, and examines it with some degree of suspicion. He is not sure whether the star-eyed goddess of reform is vindicated or not. Being thus in doubt he writes a two-column editorial and heads it "Breakers." It is a very significant heading indeed, but it seems to us to be a little late in the day for Editor Watterson to suspect that the party is still floundering about on the rocks where the breakers carry on their wholesale and retail business of smashing large and small craft. When the administration, in the very first hours of its existence, adopted the financial policy of the republican goldbugs and turned its back resolutely on its party platform, with the assistance of John Sherman and his colleagues, the party went whirling over the shoals and through the breakers and got into very deep water.

Mr. Watterson says "The *Courier-Journal* has late and early pointed out that the democratic party was not brought back into power to coddle republican policies which it had so vigorously and so constantly antagonized and assailed." This is a solid chunk of truth so far as the democratic party is concerned. But we have our doubts about the "late and early" attitude of *The Courier-Journal* with respect to the republican financial policy. The end and aim of that policy was and is the destruction of silver as a money standard and the revival of the demonetization law of 1873. The republican leaders have used certain democrats as a cat's-paw to pull the golden chestnuts out of the fire, and the *Courier-Journal* has aided them to the best of its ability, which is considerable.

The coddling of one republican policy, it seems to us, is as unnecessary and as undesirable as the coddling of another. The democrats in congress had less excuse for coddling the republican financial policy than they have for coddling the republican tariff policy.

As Editor Watterson says, "the masses split no hairs; they make no fine distinctions." They do not now and they never will understand why democratic leaders should give the republican financial policy the most vital of all endorsements—the endorsement of actual legislation. The masses know why John Sherman and his republican brethren should seek to establish the single gold standard, but they never will understand why Carlisle and Voorhees and Mills (to say nothing of the few other southerners) should have voted for legislation that fastens the republican policy on the people.

So much for Mr. Watterson's suggestion about coddling republican policies. As for the Wilson bill, we are not prepared to follow *The Courier-Journal* in its criticisms and suggestions. In its main features it is just such a measure as The Constitution was once read out of the party by the free traders for advocating. With the exception of its rather reckless handling of southern raw material it is a democratic and not a free trade measure—a democratic and not a high tariff bill. So far so good.

It is not a perfect tariff scheme, and no such claims have been made for it, but we have no doubt that in its perfected shape, its results will satisfy not only the taxpayers but the conservative business interests of the country. As the Wilson bill is not a perfect measure it may have to be modified in some of its details. In this matter of modification and amendment the combined wisdom of the democrats of congress is superior to that of the ways and means committee. Whatever modifications or amendments are to be made, let them be made in the caucus, where the party can resolve itself into a ways and means committee and perfect the bill, thus disposing of all differences calculated to cause a jar or precipitate a wrangle on the floor of the house.

It is impossible to meet the views of extremists, and no attempt should be made in that direction. What is mainly desirable is a settlement of all dif-

ferences in the caucus, and prompt and harmonious action in the house. The business and industrial interests of the country are waiting for information. They want to know how the new tariff is to effect them and they are entitled to this information as promptly as congress can dispose of the Wilson bill.

## The Voorhees Silver Bill.

Senator Voorhees has introduced a new bill affecting silver. Briefly outlined, his new measure provides for the coinage of the seignorage in the treasury at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, and for the purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 a month beginning when the last of seignorage has been coined. Provision is also made for the retirement of all notes under \$10, and of the \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces. If this is the second step toward carrying out the financial pledge of the democratic platform it is a very queer one, and, apart from this, it is a very queer measure to come from a statesman who professes to be in favor of the free coinage of silver.

In discussing it, the first question that naturally arises is, what will be its effect? The next, what is its intention? In the light of the fact that our currency system is now dominated by the single gold standard—silver being no longer the money of final payment, but redeemable in gold at the treasury as the greenbacks are—the effect of Mr. Voorhees's measure will be to make it necessary to borrow more gold with which to redeem the new silver currency. The eastern interests that have succeeded in compelling Mr. Voorhees and other democrats to aid John Sherman and the republicans in re-establishing the single gold standard, will be likely to insist that a further addition of silver dollars to our currency will make it necessary to increase the gold reserve to the end that we shall continue to have a "sound dollar."

This being the case, it would be cheaper and more convenient, both for the people and the government, to issue treasury notes at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. The people are for the free coinage of silver, not because they want to increase or inflate the currency, but because they are anxious to be relieved of the pressure of the single gold standard which is eating up the value of their property, increasing their debts, and hurting every interest except that of the money lender and bondholder. Silver dollars that are redeemable in gold are not money, but currency, and the people want silver dollars that are money, as promised by the Chicago platform.

As to the intention of Mr. Voorhees's bill, we know nothing. He may intend it as a sop to his constituents, and undoubtedly there are many people who are ignorant enough to believe that the mere purchase and coinage of silver is all that is necessary. But the fact that John Sherman fathered the Sherman law of 1890 didn't make him a free coinage man.

The question arises, if purchases of silver under the Sherman law were so vicious that the democratic party was called on to stop them, even though the platform and the time-honored principles of the party were dishonored and violated in doing so, why will not purchases under the Voorhees bill be equally as vicious?

The thing for Mr. Voorhees to do is to introduce a free coinage bill. That is the only way the democratic platform can be carried out. That is the only way the just expectations can be met.

## A Good Christmas Example.

In New York the Church of the Heavenly Rest has decided not to have any elaborate Christmas decorations this year, and to devote the money thus saved to paying rent and buying food and clothing for the poor.

The World commends the church for its sensible and humane decision, and remarks that in view of the prevailing distress any extravagance of Christmas expenditure this year will seem like a desecration of the sentiment of the occasion. Individuals, as well as churches and societies, should take this view of the matter and so regulate their purchases and gifts as to help their unfortunate neighbors.

This is on the right line, and yet the fact should not be forgotten that a great many unnecessary expenditures of money benefit the poor by keeping them employed in the manufacture and sale of the articles purchased by the rich and well-to-do.

In hard times it is better for the wealthy to be extravagant than to hoard their money, and it is always better to give people work than to give them alms. The people who make lavish purchases during the holiday season put their money in circulation and it directly and indirectly benefits the toiling masses. No matter what article you buy, the labor of one or more poor men or women produced or manufactured it. Still, when we see an opportunity of directly aiding those who need and deserve help, it is well to give them the preference over decorations and fireworks and other useless things.

## A Significant Movement.

A colony of Kansas farmers recently settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, and it is believed that these settlers are the advance guard, so to speak, of hosts of others who desire to leave the north-west and seek homes in a sunnier land.

The owners of a large tract of land in Tennessee have visited the Dorchester colony to find out why it left Kansas, and they are satisfied that it will be an easy matter to draw a large number of western farmers to this section. Originally people went westward on account of free government land. They have occupied all of it, borrowed money in the east for improvements, and they now find that they cannot repay the borrowed capital, and, moreover, they are not satisfied with the climate or the soil. A very large area of western land will never produce anything without irrigation, and only about 5 per cent of it can be treated in this way. Thirty-nine counties in Kansas are in a ruinous condition. In 1888 they had a population of 200,000. Since that time protracted droughts have occurred and fully 50,000 people have moved away. This year the harvest was a failure, and 945,000

acres in thirty-one counties sown in wheat yielded only 318,000 bushels, an average of something less than a peck to the acre.

Thousands of farmers in the northwest are tired of their hard struggle against such unfavorable conditions, and they realize the fact that their only salvation is to move southward where the climate and soil will be more propitious. Their first movement shows caution and timidity. They tried Maryland because they were afraid to risk their little colony in the far south, where they have heard that tropical heat and the race problem stand in the way of the small farmer who desires to do his own work. It is to be hoped that the Tennessee land owners who are looking into the matter will succeed in convincing the northwestern farmers that their apprehensions are groundless, and we hope that colonies of these sturdy farmers will in a short time try their luck in Georgia and other southern states.

We should lose no time in presenting the facts of the situation to the people of the northwest. The thing to do is to let them know the price of our lands, what they will produce, their transportation and marketing facilities, and we should correct their false impressions in regard to our climate and the imaginary race problem. We can get these people if we reach out for them, and they will be good citizens and will become factors of progress and prosperity. The entire farming population of the northwest would be infinitely benefited by a change of base.

## One Result of the Howard Case.

Whether the famous Howard case results in the conviction or acquittal of the defendant, the facts brought out in the trial will convince the American people that they will be wasting time and money if they ever attempt to recover their share of an imaginary estate in England.

Howard was engaged in a very old swindling game, and within the past fifty years it has been frequently exposed. The story told by men engaged in this fraudulent enterprise is generally to the effect that millions of dollars derived from the sale of unclaimed estates are deposited in the Bank of England, and that on proof of descent the chancery court will order the cash to be distributed to the heirs. In thousands of cases glib-tongued swindlers have made people in this country believe that they were entitled to these estates, and have collected big fees from them for pretending to look after their interests.

But there is not an instance on record where one of the alleged American heirs to an English estate in chancery has ever obtained a single dollar. Our official representatives have carefully looked into the matter, and they declare that there is no unclaimed estate in England belonging to any person in America. The lists of estates seeking heirs that are published and circulated in this country are utterly false. They are manufactured to draw money from the credulous.

This business has been going on for two generations, and yet it still flourishes. From time to time we read the announcement that somebody in a little Georgia town has fallen heir to a million dollars or more in England. That is the last of it. The supposed heir spends all the money he can spare to recover his inheritance, only to find out after an expensive investigation that he has been duped and defrauded.

It is to be hoped that the story of the Howard case will be widely read. The average American who makes himself familiar with the facts of this remarkable trial will not be likely to spend any money looking up a big estate in England. All the money that has ever been spent in such ventures has been lost.

## A Mistaken Judge.

Out in Omaha a judge has recently imposed two very remarkable sentences.

In the first case a man out of work and desperate, held up a mail carrier and robbed him of one cent. He pleaded guilty and the judge sent him to the penitentiary for life.

In the second case Mosher, who stole nearly \$1,000,000 from the Capital National bank, of Lincoln, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Such irregularity in the administration of justice causes the masses to lose their respect for the law and the courts. The man who yields to temptation when he is starving and forcibly robs another of the small sum of 1 cent, deserves punishment, but it is an outrage to send him to prison for life, and then let a million-dollar-bank robber off with five years, when his crime was not the result of impulse or necessity, but was a deliberate steal.

It strikes us that Mosher richly deserves hanging, or at least imprisonment for life. The other fellow should have been sent up for a very short term. Punishment should be proportioned to the nature and extent of the crime.

One Wall street broker offered \$2,700,000 for loan at 1 per cent and found no takers. But not a dollar of this money could have been borrowed on time for purposes of industrial development.

The treasury department keeps its gold mainly in bars so that it can be exported without any trouble.

Mr. Voorhees, who led the fight in the senate on the democratic side against silver purchases, now wants to renew them. Is this contrition?

There is to be a movement in favor of a new international monetary conference. This is about as jolly a joke as this Christmas will see.

Europe will get our cotton and wheat at lower prices than ever last year—and the Lord knows they are low enough now.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

On the evening of December 24 Colonel J. Arnoy Knox, formerly of The Texas Sittings, and Mr. Frank L. Stanton will appear at DeGiv's opera house in an entertainment that will enable them to display their gifts of humor and poetry at their best. Colonel Knox is unrivaled as a bright, humorous talker, and Mr. Stanton always captures the audience when he recites his own verses. This entertainment inaugurates a tour of the south to be undertaken by Messrs. Knox and Stanton immediately after the holidays.

A gigantic swindle has just been discovered in Rome, and the actors, or as many of them as could be caught, are to be put on trial at once for one of the most original and audacious swindles ever perpetrated. About two years ago several French priests, a nun and some other persons concocted a plan for preying on the Roman

Catholic public by circulating the report that Leo XIII was not really reigning, but was languishing in prison in the Vatican, closely guarded, while a monk who resembled him in person, ruled in his name. Money was used to secure the release of the prisoner and so liberal were the contributions that over 90,000 francs are known to have come in during the last two months and it is believed that the total sum abstracted from the pockets of the credulous will exceed 1,000,000 francs. The trial of the conspirators will, it is believed, reveal some very curious facts.

A strange case has just come to light at Birmesay, Ind. Dr. George R. Hazlewood gives it publicity. It is the case of a child ten years old, who, though perfectly glib with every one else, is unable to speak to his father. The child is a patient of Dr. Hazlewood and he ventures the information, after investigation, that the child is an ante-natal. Previous to the birth of the child the mother had a misunderstanding with her husband. She did not speak to him for over three weeks, or, after the birth, when the little one began to talk it was discovered that he was wholly unable to converse with his father, a condition of affairs, despite threats, punishment and persuasion, which has continued until this day.

When Mr. Cleveland went into the presidential chair for the first time it was found that the cash in the treasury did not balance by 2 cents, and the outgoing treasurer paid over his check for that amount. The newspaper talk about this occurrence has brought out the fact that this is not the smallest check in existence. In 1891 a savings bank had deposited a dividend, and the amount due Harry Howes, a painter, was 1 cent. He received a check for it, endorsed it and gave it to Mr. Fred Moore, of Baltimore, who persisted in keeping it as a curiosity, much to the disgust of the bank, which wants it to come in, that its accounts may be balanced.

Says The Baltimore Sun of Monday: "Misses Anna Bell and Ethel Hood, twin daughters of the late General John Bell Hood, of the confederate army, have come to Baltimore to spend the winter and are residing at 167 East Chase street, under the care of Miss Cenas. They are the eldest of the three sets of twin daughters of General Hood, and are the adopted daughters of the great uncle, Mr. John Morris, of Westchester, Pa. They are bright and attractive young southern girls, and will enter into social life in Baltimore under the chaperonage of Miss Cenas, who was a friend of their family in New Orleans. The young ladies have traveled extensively and were educated partly in Europe, having pursued their studies in France and for several years in Germany. On their return to Europe they attended a seminary near Philadelphia and then made their debut into society in New Orleans. Both of the sisters have studied the pianoforte with success."

A Kansas lawyer recently asked the court to relieve his client of one-half of a debt of \$3,000 because the repeal of the Sherman act struck down one-half of the currency, doubling the purchasing power of the other half. The request was not granted.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## A Good Suggestion.

Milledgeville, Ga., December 12.—Editor Constitution: The establishment of state banks of issue is the surest method of the expansion of our currency and can be made as solid and safe a currency as any. Georgia and Carolina banks did not break before the war, and their bills were current in New York and elsewhere at par. Under a Georgia law our banks should instantly issue bills and let the law as to the tax on their issue. But it is best to repeal the 10 per cent tax and not make the question in the courts, perhaps, but I don't know. Every right that a state or that the people should have is well worth a fight. To create or make plain the wishes of the people as to this repeal, can't you advocate action in every town, city and county and have the citizens petition their respective members in the house and our senators to urge the repeal? State banks can give us all the money we need.

C. H. ANDREWS.

## The Alliance and General Evans.

Editor Constitution: I notice with great pleasure the announcement that General C. A. Evans has consented for his name to be used as a candidate for the office of governor of Georgia. It is believed that General Evans is a man of such a high character, and of such a high standing in the community, that the people of Georgia know him to be worthy and well qualified, a lover of his people, just in all his dealings and above all, a man of high character and high fidelity to his country.

In him all classes will have a governor—a humblest citizen man, a man of plain speech without fear and whose rulings will be just to all in the fear alone of his God.

If the politicians of the state will stand aside and bow to the will of the people without dissensions and strife, the good effect to result from the nomination of General Evans will be far reaching in the future history of the party in this section. If on the other hand, that is made against him, the people of the state can but end in political disaster to those who brave the danger of opposition to the public will. In times like these it is a fact, though singular one, that the man who rises above his fellow citizens and stands out as the man of destiny to lead his people, he is irresistible. General Evans occupies now this position and true wisdom and the policy of his life is to acknowledge him as our accepted leader.

Whether we are willing to acknowledge or not there is considerable dissatisfaction and unrest among the rank and file of our party in Georgia, and a heated campaign for the nomination for governor will only give an opportunity for other parties and other interests to come to the surface. With General Evans unanimously nominated, it is impossible to see how any other work for the opponents of democracy to raise the breeze in the Georgia state election.

I am sure the democratic alliance of Georgia will fall into line behind this true and incorruptible patriot, and a new era of good feeling will be inaugurated through his instrumentality. We of the south are one people, having like interests and a common destiny and should ever seek by kind conciliations to foster and advance the common good. General Evans is imbued with patriotism like this and as governor of Georgia will be the friend and ruler of all the people.

W. E. H. SEARCY.

## FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Barnesville Gazette: It is said there is more corn and meat in the country than for some years past. These are good articles with which to start a new year.

Covington Enterprise: A colored man by the name of Cady Bryant, who lives in Jasper county, was in Covington the other day settling up his accounts. He is perhaps the largest and most prosperous colored farmer in the state. He has made 125 bushels of cotton this year and a large amount of produce.

Vienna Progress: Mr. James T. Brown, who has a splendid home out beyond Shiloh church, made 71 gallons of syrup from one and one-fourth acres of land this year. He has already sold the bulk of it for 25 cents a gallon. At this rate he realizes \$150 per acre and thinks that it beats raising cotton even at 10 cents a pound. He is thinking of planting several acres of a different crop next year and buying an engine and evaporator to make it up with.

## Judge Waxen's Proverbs.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Statements as a rule talk money easier than they kin make it.

The American eagle don't git no saltery, and he don't von for the nomination.

Civil servits rules takes all the politticks outen a man.

Politticks can't lift a mortgage off the farm.

Good politticks is sometimes bad morrels, Congress can't save the country no moren you kin.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## To One Little Girl.

TO FLORRIE.

Of course the song was out of date, and none of us were "spooney,"  
 But when she came and sang to us that song of "Annie Rooney,"  
 We did forget the sun had set, and left the bending blue;  
 But, when her dear lips sung that song, we said: "The song is new!"

Her father—well, he brought her up—a little timely too,  
 Just like a rose—or, as I'd say, a blue forget-me-not;  
 She didn't know one other song, and from her lips of red  
 Came "Annie Rooney," 'neath the curls that clustered round her head.

Dear little one! she does not know that all the songs are done,  
 And that, for "Annie Rooney's" life the fight is lost and won;  
 But still, if skies for me be black, or beaming still with blue,  
 She'd still sing "Annie Rooney" now, and think the song is new!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

## Two Little Songs.

That is not a woman who in the storm and strife  
 Would say: "I love you," and would take from you the love of life!  
 But the sweetest woman turns her eyes from all the stars above,  
 And whispers sweet, "I love you," and you love her for that love!

## Some Fellers.

Some fellers will say that a rhyme is hard: 'Tis the easiest thing!  
 In Elizabeth's time 'twas the "hard,"  
 But now, 'tis the man who will sing!  
 But let the man heed and beware,  
 However divine be his art;  
 For a world that will listen will hear—  
 He must sing to it still from his heart!

The Farmers' Light, of Harlem, is happy in the return from the legislature of Mr. Mel Branch. He is going to branch out now in a most sublime way. Mr. Branch is as good an editor as he is a legislator.

## One Thought.

When the Christmas comes, will it bring the usual mirth and wit?  
 Or, when beats the winter's rain,  
 Hunger's face against the pain?

## Steve and I.

When Steve and I went down to see  
 The prize fight in the west,  
 We planned our money down and we—  
 We thought to come out best!  
 When Steve and I came south, and all the big prize fight was done,  
 And stood up what we had lost—likewise,  
 What we had won;  
 We counted, he kinder said to me—"We'll take a little rest;  
 I wonder if we came out worst, or if we came out best?"

Professor Grace, of Atlanta, although a blind man, has set many beautiful poems to music. The genius of music is not confined to all outside of Milton's, and Professor Grace is a shining example.

Little bits of trouble  
 Drift in the air;  
 Know 'tis but a bubble—  
 Blow it—God knows where!

Little bits of trouble—  
 Drift in the air;  
 Know 'tis all a bubble—  
 Kiss it—God knows where!

Mr. H. J. O'Shields, who has been connected with a number of newspapers in Georgia, was in the city Saturday. Mr. O'Shields is an excellent newspaper man, and makes a success of whatever he attempts in this line.

## ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Madison Advertiser: Hon. Steve Clay's letter, in which he declines to make the race for governor, is full of many sentiments and patriotic utterances, and it has made him even more popular with the people.

Columbia Sentinel: In a patriotic letter Hon. A. S. Clay, of Cobb county, declines to enter the race for governor. We yet hope to see the day when we can cast a vote for Steve Clay as the chief executive of this state.

Toccoa News: The announcement of Hon. A. S. Clay that he will not be a candidate for the governor's place reduces the number of gubernatorial probabilities. It is commonly thought that Speaker Atkins has a kind of yearning to occupy the governor's mansion, but that gentleman has preserved a discreet silence in regard to this matter. General Evans, however, has made a good governor, and if he is nominated we shall give him our hearty support. He resides in Habersham county, a man, who, we believe, is better qualified to perform the duties of governor of Georgia than General Evans. That man is Colonel J. W. Robertson.

Barnesville Gazette: Mr. Clay's letter is frank and states plainly the reasons which induce him to make this announcement. He admits that he has seriously considered entering the race, but private business interests and the desire for democratic harmony have led him to withdraw from the contest. We are sure that Mr. Clay has done the proper thing, both for the party and for himself. While he has developed a strong following, the chances were against him, and he has gained more strength by making this decision than by making the race. Future honors will convince him of this fact. General Clement A. Evans and Hon. W. Y. Atkinson are the only avowed candidates now before the people, and there can be no doubt as to the choice of the people between these two. Mr. Atkinson has a record of which Georgians are proud, but he is not yet ready to give him the governorship, and Mr. Clay's decision is a good example for him. Mr. Atkinson will realize this sooner or later. General Evans will enter the contest with practically without opposition, unless the future develops great surprises, which is not at all probable. The people of the state are for General Evans, not because he is an old soldier, but because they have the greatest confidence in his integrity, his uprightness and his statesmanship.

Cherokee Advance: Hon. A. S. Clay has written a letter to Senator W. E. Wooten, which we publish in another column, in which he definitely announces to him and through him to the public that he will not be a candidate before the next democratic convention for the office of governor, and therein gives his reasons for this decision. It is just such a letter as might have been expected from Steve Clay—candid, manly, generous and patriotic, it will give him a still stronger hold upon the affections of the people of Georgia on account of the lofty sentiments it expresses, and endear him more and more to the hearts of all men who love an honest, courageous, self-sacrificing patriot. This is, perhaps, strong language, but we are not overdraining the picture. For an ambitious young man, the idol of his friends, the pride and boast of the section in which he was born and reared, whose life has been crowned at every step with the freshest and greenest laurels that a grateful people could bestow, fuller of honors than of years, to deliberately decline to contest for a glittering prize that seemed almost within his grasp in order that the party, for the preservation of whose principles he has pledged his life, "might present an unbroken front" to the people of Georgia, and a moral heroism as sublime as it is rare.

After reciting the dangers that might arise to the democratic party on account of his declining to contest for the nomination, he closes with these words: "I cannot afford to be a factor in bringing about any such results for personal gratification. These are the sentiments of a patriot who is equal to the service of his country in private as in public life. That Mr. Clay was at the head of a large, influential and enthusiastic

following in Georgia who were devoted to his interests no intelligent man will deny. He might not have been nominated—it is impossible to foretell the future history of a party—but we can say that he would have gone into the convention with as many if not more votes than any of his opponents, and could have either obtained the nomination himself, or determined who should have it. But this would have caused bitterness and strife and dissensions within our ranks and, perhaps, endangered the success of the party, which is the more important than the gratification of any man's ambition and, to use his own language, "in order that the party might present an unbroken front," he gracefully declines to enter the contest. While Mr. Clay's friends in this section yield to the force of his position, as announcement has caused many expressions of regret, North Georgia was never so united in her support of any man. He was not only the people's choice but their only choice. No other name has been considered or would have been considered, and it is but natural that any announcement should cause much disappointment. Cobb county has given to Georgia many illustrious names, many men of sublime stature and of heroic mold, but no page of its history can glow with more fervor of patriotism or of honor than the page devoted to the record of the public and private life of the honest, generous, courageous, "golden-hearted" gentleman, Alexander Stephens Clay.

## TALK OF THE DAY.

Richmond Times, dem: We do not know that there is any serious objection to the repeal of the federal law taxing the issues of state banks, seeing that its repeal will be accomplished by legislation which will prescribe how the currency of the new state bank system is to be "amply secured" and to be made to circulate as freely in New York as in the poorest community. Congress will see to it that the people and the small towns shall have a currency as good as that possessed by the rich man and the wealthy community.

New York World, dem: A tax upon the consumption of necessities, such as a productive tariff tax nearly always is, is a tax upon heads and not upon assets. It is a tax upon food and clothing. The poor pay out of all proportion to their ability to pay. It is the most unequal and therefore unjust of taxes. Instead of contemplating an abandonment of the income tax, Mr. Gladstone is extending the policy of extending it and applying the graduated system. The science of taxation should not be despised in this country simply because other nations have applied it better than we have.

Winnington Messenger, dem: Do not oppress the small and poor investors, but send the tax gatherer after the bloated fellows grown rich out of the tolling of the masses. We do not see anything unfair or unjust in this. Almost all taxes levied on the Paul Pry kind, and also on consumption. It is the poor and not the rich who bear the heaviest burdens. The small incomes, therefore, should not be burdened. If an income tax is imposed something upon the old folks found serviceable for some twelve or fourteen years under republican levy, why not try it now?

New Orleans Picayune, dem: In having or in removing a tariff, let it be considered just how such action will affect the great body of consumers. Whatever will furnish to great bodies of the people productive employment in some useful and beneficial industry ought to be fostered, but no scheme for the personal profit of a few should be countenanced. It is upon these lines that the tariff should be revised. Wherever free trade will increase the ability to increase consumption it ought to be adopted. Wherever protection of an industry will employ advantageously a large population, such protection is the proper thing. True wisdom is in how not to follow a theory, but to get the best results regardless of theories.

Springfield Republic, ind: The legislature of Georgia is making an unenviable record for itself in the history of the state. It has voted not to give women the benefit of a course at the state normal school, and showed a disposition to abolish the normal school itself, because it costs money. The house also refused to establish a reformatory for boys, so that they need not be sent to the convict camps or the chain-gang when convicted of minor offenses. One of the advocates of the reformatory said that he had visited the convict camps and witnessed with his own eyes such horrors that he was heart and soul in favor of any measure that would remove young boys from their baneful influence. Another member had seen for himself the "terrible necessity" for such a reformatory, and others made "equally telling appeals, but all in vain, the house would not appropriate the money to correct this obviously disgraceful state of affairs. They yet they boast, down in Georgia, of the progress they have made since the war!



## STILL SPEAKING

On the Case Against Mr. Pat H. Meehan in the Superior Court.

## JUDGE DORSEY'S THRILLING SPEECH

Mr. Hall for the Prosecution—Solicitor Hill's Effort—Colonel Brewster to Have the Closing Speech Today.

Three speeches were made in the Meehan case yesterday and it is exceedingly likely that the conclusion of Colonel Brewster, who will make the last speech, and the charge of the judge will be finished in time for a verdict before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The speakers yesterday were Judge Dorsey, who concluded his able effort; Mr. Hewlett Hall and Solicitor Hill, who made a magnificent speech. All day long the courtroom was crowded and packed with listeners intent upon hearing every word spoken against Meehan or in his behalf. Inside the bar the people stood, crushed together like salted herrings, and swaying backward and forward as the audience increased by ones and twos. It pressed back and upon the jury box, close upon the jurors, and those who were nearest the speakers. When this portion of the audience delivered itself of an opinion, even in lowest whispers, there was danger of the jury catching the sentiment of the people, and in order to prevent this Judge Clark stated that he would fine anybody that commented on it while within hearing distance of the twelve men who were to pass on Meehan's guilt or innocence.

Judge Clark also called attention to the length of the speeches and asked that as much brevity as possible be indulged in by the counsel for both sides.

It was only a few minutes past 9 o'clock when Judge Dorsey took up the thread of the beautiful and convincing argument that he had left off on the evening before. He spoke of the circumstances surrounding the addresses of McBride to Mrs. Meehan, and he spoke in pathetic tones of how she was near to become a mother—a fact that alone should have saved her from the imitations of any man, save one who was overcome by his lust and let a raging, ungovernable passion sweep everything before it into the abyss that he attempted to drag the pure and true wife of a good, honorable man.

"What did Mrs. Meehan do?" continued Judge Dorsey. "What would any good wife have done? She told McBride that she intended to tell her husband of the gross insult that had been offered her. That was what any good wife would have done—told her husband. Her husband was away and she wrote to him. Meehan received this letter at his hotel in New York. Can you imagine what must have been his feelings? He received the letter and read it at 12 o'clock at night. It told him what had taken place. He was dazed—dazed! The state has undertaken to say that he said that he didn't believe what his wife wrote. But he did believe her. What he said was that he could hardly realize that such an awful thing had taken place. He could not for the moment grasp the real situation—the horror of it all. How the man who had been his friend; the man who was willing to go for the doctor, knowing Mrs. Meehan's delicate condition, at any time of night; that the man that he trusted could do this was something shocking, something not to be anticipated and something not to be condoned. In his own words, he 'was shocked.' He telegraphed immediately to the sheriff of Coweta county—and could there have been a more appropriate person to telegraph to—the sheriff? Meehan commanded him to go and see his wife and to wire him the result. And the sheriff did so; he told Meehan to come home to his wife at once. Meehan went. How can I tell of that sad homecoming? He found his wife prostrated from the effects of the insults and accusations—false though they were—heaped so outrageously upon her purity by McBride. Between sobs the wife told her husband the story you have heard of. McBride sat by his wife, not sleeping, seeking only to comfort her. Sunday night, too, he sat by her bedside and heard her repeat the words of insult and scandal poured upon her by McBride. Just at this time Mrs. Meehan was wrought up—that he was in a frenzy? Only one home-coming like Meehan's."

"There is only one home-coming like this that I have ever heard of, and that is not in the books of the law, but in the heart of a man. It was in Atlanta in 1862. There was a tailor shop at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, where James' bank now is. This shop was run by John E. Lawshe. Just at this time when the south called for men to go forth and fight to uphold the drooping flag, a young man in Atlanta volunteered, and donning his armor, went out to fight the battles of his motherland. He marched bravely, bravely, though he was poor, and left behind him a wife. This wife, who was a woman as pure and as true as Mrs. Meehan, was obliged to go to work for her all Saturday night. She might support her children. In this tailor shop was where she found employment. One of the workmen in it was a man—a man who acted as did McBride and who sought to seduce her. He approached her in an insulting manner and made her propositions, which were rejected indignantly. All this because the husband was absent fighting bravely in the battle front."

"The wife, doing what she conceived to be her duty, and what was her duty, sat down and wrote to her husband all the details surrounding the insult. When he received the letter he was beside himself with rage. He applied for a furlough, but a furlough in this part of the war was extremely difficult to secure. He told his captain about the trouble that was in his family and that filled his mind, and the captain signed the furlough, so did the colonel, but the general, not being familiar with the circumstances, refused to countersign it. In the dead of night the soldier, putting his soldier's duty aside for a higher and more sacred one—the duty of a husband to his wife; the rendition of the proper protection—he made his way through the lines of his own pickets and turned his face slowly homeward. Though he tired of his weary trudging often, he bravely held his head up and dragged his foot-sore limbs more rapidly as he thought of the insult that had been offered the little woman whom he had sworn to cherish and protect. On and on he walked, not stopping to think that he was a deserter—thinking only of his duty ahead, not of that he had left behind. Soon he reached the old red hills of Georgia and his heart was glad, and then he entered the town, sought out his wife's insurer and killed him. Was he arrested? Not the people of Atlanta not only refused to let him be placed under arrest, but furnished him with a sum of money sufficient to carry him back to the army. When he reached his post was he arrested for a deserter? No! When the facts were presented to the general he said that he regretted not having signed the furlough and restored the soldier to his place in ranks."

"I have, your honor, the case of Daniel McFarland and Alvin Richardson, in which the wife was a prostitute, but in which the defendant secured his release."

Judge Dorsey then spoke for some time as to what constituted frenzy of mind. He showed that Meehan did not do as the deserter and hunt McBride up, but shot him upon encountering him at a most unexpected time and place. Judge Dorsey closed his speech in superb style and received the

congratulations even of the attorneys for the state.

**Hewlett Hall's Able Argument.**  
Mr. Hewlett Hall began his speech for the prosecution immediately after Judge Dorsey concluded his remarks. He took up the line that Judge Dorsey was incorrect in some of his law and that it made no difference whether the woman involved was a prostitute or a woman pure and virtuous. "I cannot presume," said Mr. Hall, "that a jury selected, chosen and sworn, a true and honest jury, will give more weight to evidence, will favor short of that high duty. This case is not to be tried upon sympathy; that is not your duty. It is to be tried, not on what you or I think the law should be, but on what the law is. You will not, you cannot prove recanting. You are not here to convict an innocent man. You owe as much to him as an innocent man—and I state it, representing the state—as you do to the state if he is guilty."

"I believe that in the Big case Judge Dorsey lays down the proposition that it depends upon the character of the woman charged whether or not a man has the right to protect his person. I am surprised and shocked at this remarkable proposition, coming as it did from such an eminent source—such learned counsel. I propose to show that this proposition is no deduction from law or logic, but is a mere howl from a man who, though he becomes a veritable gutter-snipe, if his sins are of the worst and he sinks to the lowest level, he attacks that is made upon his person. The protection of the wife is based upon this. This startling statement was made by Judge Dorsey when he held the Sam Hill case in the Hall. He said that Hill ought to have been convicted of murder, because the woman he sought to protect was nothing but a common prostitute. Yet, in this very instance the supreme court says that a man has the right to protect his wife's person and the right to protect, if a man seeks to cause the downfall of a good woman—a woman who has the strength of character to spurn the offers of the snake who seduced her—this woman is to be protected. The snake might be fortunate enough in another garden to woo by his oily tongue and gentle persuasion to a little bit of good and pure wife. Is she not to be protected? Because she has an element of weakness in her, is she to be left a victim to the further wiles of this tempter?—is this right? It is not!"

"We charge Pat Meehan with deliberate, willful murder, under the law. I say yet that if Pat Meehan shot and killed McBride to prevent an adulterous attack upon his wife, that he is not guilty. It was for the purpose of protection? Was it for revenge? Did not Pat Meehan on that morning of the killing stand on the corner near where Robert McBride would have been obliged to pass, to get his meals and await his coming. Did he not go to the junction and there await the arrival of McBride from Benning? The state cannot say that McBride was Meehan's cue that the dead man was very likely in Atlanta. If he did not go to Atlanta to seek McBride, why did Meehan carry so many weapons. He says in his statement that he did not expect to meet McBride in that city as he thought he was in Benning. And he was armed to the teeth? Meehan was hunting for McBride and I apprehend that he went out to West End and walked in front of Dr. Long's home to find him, though there is no evidence on this point."

Exceedingly eloquent was the closing appeal of Mr. Hall to the jury, and that gentleman has every cause for congratulation for his effort.

**In the Afternoon Session.**  
Mr. Hall finished his speech in the afternoon and Solicitor Hill spoke for the prosecution. When he began the crowd in the courtroom began to increase until the air was stifling. Windows were raised on all sides. The passage ways were impassable. A tardy reporter, caught in the crush, was taken to a secluded corner, unable to make his way through to the clerk's desk to a convenient table. The gallery was a mass of mingled white and black. Many ladies came up—heard that the speaker would be a man, they were disappointed, since not even the overpowering form of the giant bailliff could push a way for them to seats near by, upon which many were standing.

It was all a compliment to Solicitor Hill. The crowd in the Stocks case did not compare to the one of yesterday afternoon. The solicitor warmed up to the argument, and he spoke on, and his beautiful language more than once caused a flutter of applause that was not unlike the gentle waving of many fans. Time and again he referred to the most beautiful of beautiful deceptions, and most eloquent oratory. Again he was sarcastic, and then his irony bit deep. It was just such a speech as Solicitor Hill was expected to make.

The audience began to take up the case of Mrs. Meehan to her husband and contended that it was an argument in itself. Not a mere statement of facts, but an argument. His close was sublime, and those who were able to hear him were well rewarded for the inconvenience attendant.

Colonel Brewster will speak for the defense this morning and it is likely that the case will close and a verdict be returned by tonight.

## JETT IS NOT DEAD.

He Is Badly Injured by the Wound Given Him by Crenshaw.

Particulars of the shooting of Charles Jett by Frank Crenshaw reached the city yesterday. Full details show that Jett was not killed by the shot, as was telegraphed to the police Thursday night, but was dangerously wounded.

The difficulty occurred near Jett's distillery, where Crenshaw had a governmental position as manager. The trouble arose over a telegram sent by Crenshaw to Mr. Trammell in this city. The telegram related to the burning of G. P. Wright's distillery, which occurred several nights ago. Jett's origin was suspected and Crenshaw wired to Atlanta that the party could probably be caught if the proper steps were taken.

In some way it seems that Mr. Jett obtained the telegram and hot words arose between the two gentlemen. The result was the shooting of Jett.

Crenshaw is well known in the city. He is a nephew of Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, of LaGrange, who held the position of internal revenue collector under Cleveland's first administration.

## LATTA IS A CROOKSUS.

Had 5,000 Opals, \$150,000 in Railroad Stock and a Big Roll of Greenbacks.

## ATLANTA DETECTIVES ARRESTED HIM

But They Quickly Released Him, and Wanted to Give Him a Chromo. They Say He Is Perfectly Straight.

W. H. Latta, who was arrested in Birmingham Thursday, suspected of crookedness on a gigantic scale, seems to create an air of mystery and suspicion wherever he goes. But he always proves to be straight and is invariably released after a short incarceration.

The Atlanta detectives had a striking experience with Mr. Latta and vouch for his genuineness. They found nothing whatever against him, but will never forget the short period during which Latta was in their custody. They regard him as a modern Croesus and Detective Cason says he was never so thoroughly surprised in a man in his life.

Latta left Atlanta on the 13th instant and seems to have fallen into the hands of the police immediately after his arrival in Birmingham the day following. He reached Atlanta about the 1st of the present month and stopped at the Arlington hotel on Marietta street. Mr. Latta was a slightly gentleman and a most interesting talker. He was evidently traveled and regaled the boarders at the Arlington with stories of travelers in foreign countries, especially Mexico.

About five days ago several reports reached the ears of the city detectives which directed suspicion toward Latta. The detectives were told that Latta was possessed of a big pile of jewelry and that the way he was disposing of it was highly suspicious. The officers were told by more than one person that Latta was engaged in pawning watches and other valuables.

At police headquarters the detectives confidently expected to see Mr. Latta develop into a first-class crook under their skillful questioning, but he did no such thing. The more they questioned, the more their eyes opened in wonder and the more they realized that Latta was a straight, honest, and cheerful business man, rather than a crook.

The climax of astonishment was reached when Latta spread on the table before the astonished detectives 5,000 opals worth about \$25 each. Each was a gem, and the detectives craned forward to inspect the glittering lot of pretty stones. Latta explained that he had a business transaction, when he started to the world's fair, but had disposed of them. He further explained, so Detective Cason says, that the watches which he had pawned for \$4 were worth about \$100 each.

Detective Cason gave him a hearty shake on this and assured him that he ought to have a chromo, if he could get the best of a pawnbroker in a business transaction. Mr. Latta had more surprises for the already astonished detectives. He exhibited before their gaze certificates of mining and railroad stock valued at about one hundred thousand dollars each.

He had accumulated during a long residence in Mexico. He also had a fine roll of greenbacks. In short, the interview ended in a manner quite satisfactory to either the detectives or Mr. Latta could have desired, and apologizing for having inconvenienced him, Detectives Looney and Cason allowed Latta to go. Latta's behavior was so agreeable, but he had no more complaints. They had no further suspicions to confirm.

They heard of Latta again through yesterday morning's Constitution which announced that Latta was a suspected crook. The Birmingham special stated that Latta had passed under three aliases during his short stay in the city. He had an enormous roll of money when he was arrested. He was not locked up in the Magic City, but was put under guard at his hotel. Latta wired Chief of Detectives Wright yesterday that he had a sharp tradesman, they say is possible, but they are convinced that he is not a thief. Latta has had an interesting career. He is a South Carolina boy, but he was well known in the west when he was a few years ago. He prospered in Mexico and made quite a fortune. When he was here he stated that he was looking for a location for a jewelry store. He had the capital to open a first-class establishment.

## DEATH OF MRS. A. M. FIELD.

This Lovely Christian Lady Dies at Her Home in Atlanta Yesterday.

Mrs. A. M. Field, one of the oldest and most lovable Christian ladies of this city, died at her home, No. 41 Powers street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Field was the mother of Mr. J. P. Field and Miss L. A. Field, of the Agnes Scott Institute, and was known to a great many in Atlanta. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and died in the blessed assurance of a happy immortality.

For several days Mrs. Field had been in a serious condition and the worst was apprehended. She was perfectly resigned, however, and faced the bitter ordeal, which, though full of agony to those who gathered about her bedside, was but the passing of her pure soul into "the land that is fairer than day."

Mrs. Field was a large family of children, who reside in different parts of the country, and who are left with a sorrowing community of friends to mourn her sad departure from the world.

## MARTIN ENDORSED.

All the Business Men on His Route Give Him a Good Word.

E. M. Martin, the mail carrier who was tried before Commissioner Broyles last Thursday on the charge of embezzlement and acquitted, because that officer, has obtained the endorsement of all the business men on his route, and it now appears that his character is equally as good as that of any carrier in the government employ.

The endorsement was given by the following words: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who have places of business on the mail delivery route of E. M. Martin, would testify that we have found him polite, courteous, attentive and thorough in the management of his duties, and having every confidence in his honor and integrity, would respectfully ask that he be retained in his position as mail carrier and be allowed to continue on our route."

Then follows the names of about one hundred and fifty business men, which includes every man on the route. It now looks as if the mail carrier will be reinstated in his former position.

**THE GOVERNOR'S CLEMENCY.**  
It Is Extended to a Number of Men Now in Gaingangs.

R. E. Lord, who is in the gaingang in Putnam county, sent there for entering a house with intent to steal, is in very bad health and the governor orders his pardon.

John M. Doster was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs for selling liquor without license in Putnam county. He is represented as an industrious, hard working man of very limited means, and strong petitions have been sent to the governor urging a commutation of his sentence. The governor cut down his fine to \$200.

John B. Smith, who is in the Fulton county gaingang for six months in default of a fine of \$100 and costs and has been there since the 1st of August. The judge and the solicitor of the court recommended clemency, and the governor orders his pardon.

Samuel Ingram will be released from the Berrien county gaingang. He was sent there for larceny from the house for one year. Owing to his weak physical condition the gaingang authorities refused to take him and he is in jail now in the last days of consumption.

The governor refused to pardon Henry Wehnt, convicted of rape in Cherokee county and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years; also, Jonah Cruse, convicted of burglary in Hall county and sent up for ten years.

## GASTON IN HIGH GLEE.

He Will Be Given a Preliminary Trial Today.

Benjamin Gaston was in high glee yesterday afternoon. His happy condition of mind was due to the announcement that he will be given a preliminary hearing today. The hearing will be before Judge Bloodworth, before whom the nineteen warrants were sworn out.

Gaston will not be given nineteen trials, however. He will be tried on only one warrant, and that trial will be made over in the case of the other nineteen warrants will be pushed against him, and he will have to suffer trial under so many charges.

Gaston seems to look forward to his preliminary trial with great eagerness. He believes he has sufficient documentary evidence in the shape of agreements to clear himself of the charge, and he proposes to make the transaction of his company from beginning to end when he is called to trial. He has a satchel full of documents belonging to the company, and these will be presented as evidence. As these papers do not seem to call for any special date of departure nearer than four years hence, it would seem that Gaston has some reason for the hope that makes him smile.

## MIGHT HAVE BEEN A TRAGEDY.

Patrolman Coker Arrests a Gentleman with a Pistol.

Mr. L. S. Morris was tried in police court yesterday afternoon on a charge of discharging a pistol. He was fined \$100 and costs, and when he failed to pay the sum of \$300 to answer to the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The facts as brought out before the recorder tend to show that the arrest of Morris was timely, and that it seems to have prevented a very probable tragedy. Officer Coker states that he was called from his beat into Wallace's bar by someone who stated that Mr. Morris had threatened to kill Mr. Culver, the bartender.

Coker went in and found Mr. Morris, who quietly submitted to arrest. It appears that there has been some differences between Mr. Morris and Mr. Culver, and Mr. Morris stated that Culver called him a liar. He did not like the epithet, and being unable to meet Mr. Culver in a physical encounter, told him that he would meet him a few minutes later and when carried to police headquarters he was found to have a pistol in his pocket. He was not fined.

## A MYSTERIOUS NEGRO.

The Hospital Authorities Believe He Had Attempted Suicide.

A negro who has been at the Grady hospital for several days is quite a puzzle to the physicians. The negro is J. C. Clark, and he was found on Hilliard street early Wednesday morning in an insensible condition. The ambulance was sent for and the negro was carried to the Grady hospital.

When he reached the hospital Clark was in a comatose condition. He was unable to give any account of himself, and he had every symptom of having been poisoned, and the physicians believed that he had poisoned himself. They set to work to revive him, but Clark is still in a semi-conscious state, and little better than when he was first carried to the hospital. Dr. Brewster and the house staff at the hospital have done everything possible to bring him back to life. Dr. Brewster stated last night that he was now of the opinion that Clark did not attempt to kill himself, but that the condition in which he was found was the result of some disease.

## COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Freight Question to Receive Full Consideration.

There was a meeting of the committee of twenty-one having in charge the matter of obtaining such a rate of freights as will promote the interests of Atlanta and the great central and distributing point for our products of agriculture and manufactures intended for export and of imported foreign products of all kinds intended for local consumption.

For several days Mrs. Field had been in a serious condition and the worst was apprehended. She was perfectly resigned, however, and faced the bitter ordeal, which, though full of agony to those who gathered about her bedside, was but the passing of her pure soul into "the land that is fairer than day."

Mr. Jacob Pisas was unanimously selected to complete the committee.

The committee means business and will continue its labors until satisfactory results are obtained.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

## SLIPPED AWAY QUIETLY.

Chief Connolly Receives Complaint About a Board Rent.

Chief Connolly yesterday received a letter from the proprietors of the Watson house, on Mitchell street, asking him to arrest a young white man for beating a board bill. The letter stated that he had been boarding there for several days and that he and his wife slipped away without notice and without previously paying their board bill.

Chief Connolly states that this is not the first case of the kind that he has been called to his attention. He went to the boarding house on Auburn avenue and represented himself as a railroad man and obtained board. He had no regular job at that time, and was engaged for a short time about two weeks ago and the matter came

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

to light. The wife seems to be an excellent lady and interceded with the police in his behalf when he was arrested before.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"That warrant suggests a law that should be passed and which, it seems to me, would be a good one," said Captain "Tip" Harrison at the executive department yesterday.

The warrant was in favor of Dade county and was to reimburse that county for the expense of executing two convicts who committed murder while in the penitentiary, or attempting to escape.

"Yes," continued Captain Harrison, "the state ought not to be put to that cost. When a convict commits a capital crime he ought, after trial and conviction, be taken out in the presence of the other convicts and shot down by the guards, after the manner of executions of traitors. Not only would that save the state the expense, but the moral effect upon the other convicts would be invaluable. They would see that killing a guard was something serious. Yes, I believe it would be a good law."

The governor has, since the adjournment of the legislature, had an opportunity to study some of the applications for pardon before him, or rather to act on those which he had been studying. To the superficial observer it may sometimes seem that these pardons come too frequently, but when he studies the facts in each case he will find that the governor has always the very best reasons for his acts.

In a few days he will have occasion to turn out of the penitentiary a number of men who have been sent there under long sentences. This will be done under the resolution of Mr. Kimsey, of Clayton, which provides that convicts sent to the penitentiary for terms longer than the case now provides for should be sent to the penitentiary shall be turned out after they have served the maximum punishment provided under the present laws.

"I don't know how many will get out under that law," said Principal Keeper Jones yesterday, "but a good many. As soon as the bill is signed I will go over the records and the governor will order the release of all those who come within its provisions. It is a good, just act and I'll be glad when it goes into effect."

Some of the people of Jug Tavern have a complaint.

It seems that the bill amending the charter of that town did not, in all its provisions, meet the views of all the people of the town and they think they did not have a fair showing before the legislature. The bill provided for amendments in three particulars—to change the name, extend the corporation and amend a clause in the charter forever prohibiting the sale of whisky so that it might be sold under a \$500 license. On the two first propositions the people were practically united, but the last one elicited quite a strong opposition and a large petition, representing it, is claimed, about two-thirds of the people who come within its provisions. It is a good, just act and I'll be glad when it goes into effect."

Some of the citizens of the place claim that they were assured the bill could not pass the house. Special committee was, however, before the house and senate committees on special judiciary and it seemed that all parties were given a full hearing, but these citizens think the law was unjustly dealt with and will make an effort to have the governor veto the bill.

Mr. Al Sutherland, one of the best known theatrical managers in the country, is in the city preparing the way for Pauline Hall and the great opera company which she is bringing to Atlanta. The famous comedian, is under special engagement to the company and is one of the strong points of the production. "The Honey-mooners" will be here next week.

Mr. Charles F. Wiegand, manager of Donnelly and Girard, who have one of the best comedies on the road, is here. Donnelly and Girard rank with Evans and Huey, and Hallen and Hart, as the very best in this special line, and "The Rain-makers," in which they play this year, is said to be the finest of all farce comedies. The production is a very elaborate one, including a specially prepared cyclone.

Hon. Joe Camp and bride, nee Miss Denham, passed through the city yesterday on their way to their home in Louisville. They were in the city but a few minutes and took dinner at Durand's.

Hon. Ed Y. Hill, Hon. James F. O'Neill and Hon. Charles Brand, who were of the wedding party, returned to the city yesterday. Speaker Atkinson and some of the others spent the day in Milledgeville and Macon and will reach here today.

Genial and clever Frank Conant, the wide-awake and popular manager of the "Robin Hood" Opera Company, is one of the best and jolliest fellows out.

Frank knows a good thing when he sees it, and his weather eye is always upon objects both interesting and commendable. He is dead stuck on the town and he says if he was the millionaire he was years ago he would put his "dust" into Atlanta dirt. "You have a great town," he said yesterday, "and some of the most exquisite looking ladies in the south. Atlanta is truly a gem in its general get-up, and no town in the south is ahead of it. Her people are distinctly Atlanta's, and a more cordial or hospitable people do not exist."

Conant says he is seventeen years old and that he lives at 67 Newton street, Atlanta. The San Francisco authorities have been notified and a warrant has been sworn out charging Conant with being a fugitive from justice.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Conant is something of a globe traveler, having been around the world a half dozen times. He has visited all the large theatrical structures in the world, but says DeCive's Grand stands at the head of the list. When Frank and his great company come this way again they will receive a hearty reception.

Mr. C. N. Kight, formerly assistant general passenger agent of the East Tennessee road, is in the city. He is now an active business man at Monroe, La. He may be back in railroad though before long.

Mr. J. Bishop, Jr., a leading lawyer of Eastman, is at the Kimball.

Mr. E. B. Cohen, a prominent citizen of Athens, is at the Kimball.

Colonel W. M. Wynne, of Fort Valley, immigrant agent for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city.

Hon. W. S. Bassinger, of Savannah, is at the Kimball.

Mr. T. M. Fodrell, a popular business man of Turnersville, is in the city.

**FOR THE ORPHAN CHILDREN.**  
A Second Entertainment by the Newspaper Men of the City Is Proposed.

It looks as if another entertainment is to be given by the newspaper men of the city. The time, however, it will not be for the benefit of the Brunswick sufferers, but for the orphan children of the city, whose need at this critical season is increased by the stringency from which all have suffered in this part of the country.

To the end of arranging for the entertainment there will be a meeting of ladies at the Young Men's Library Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The following card will explain the situation:

"Dear Madam: It has been suggested that the newspaper men of Atlanta give a benefit performance for the orphan children in the city. The date selected is December 23d. The proceeds to be used for the orphans during Christmas week. You are requested to act as a member of the following committee of fifteen ladies:

"Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Tuller, Mrs. Orma, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Mims, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Leburn, Mrs. Salm, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Peel. This committee is requested to meet in the parlors of the Young Men's Library this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, for the purpose of furthering the plan. The programme and all arrangements will be made without troubling the committee. The ladies will merely be in the room to see the sale of tickets and receive the proceeds. The performance will be similar to that given by the newspaper men for the Brunswick sufferers, and they will do much toward making Christmas tide happy one to the fatherless, motherless children of Atlanta. Very respectfully, J. J. MORAN, City Editor Constitution."

**"G. N. HURTEL."**  
"City Editor Journal."

Every lady mentioned in the above call is expected to meet at the Young Men's Library this afternoon.

An effort to provide comfort for the poor, unfortunate children of the city should enlist the sympathy of all the good women of Atlanta. It will enable them to spend a happy Christmas and to fully enjoy the pleasures that are incident to the gayest season of childhood.

If the entertainment is arranged, a neat sum of money will no doubt be provided.

**AN ATLANTA NEGRO'S HALL.**  
He Stole \$5,000 Worth of Diamonds in San Francisco.

Chicago, December 15.—(Special.)—Five thousand dollars worth of jewelry and diamond rings were found in the possession of Frank Easton, a colored boy from Atlanta, who was arrested this morning while acting in a suspicious manner in front of a pawnshop on Clark street. The officers took him into custody merely on suspicion, and when taken to the police station, the discovery was made that he had diamonds and watches that a millionaire might be proud of. Easton was put in the "sweat box" and made a full confession of how he came into possession of the valuables. His story is to the effect that three weeks ago he was persuaded by a colored man in San Francisco to join him in the robbery of a house on Sutter street, of that city. On the night of the robbery he was asked to back out, but his accomplice compelled him to enter the house through a window at the point of a revolver. Once inside, he ransacked the house thoroughly. When ready to leave he crawled through the window but could find no trace of his companion. He then left San Francisco immediately and came to Chicago. An expert jeweler who examined the stolen property today declared it to be worth not less than \$5,000. One ring set with four diamonds is alone worth \$1,000.

Easton says he











or Luckie street, a black cashmere shawl. A suitable reward will be paid if it is returned to 204 Washington street or 14 Kimball house.



## BARR'S WHISKY.

He Was Jailed in Atlanta Yesterday,  
Charged with Arson.

## HUNDREDS OF GALLONS DISAPPEARED

And It Is Suspected That It Was Not  
Burned When the Warehouse Went  
Up in Smoke.

Two Carroll county farmers were brought up from Carrollton yesterday, and lodged in the Atlanta jail on charges of arson. The two men are among the best known citizens of the county, and one of them, J. C. Barr, is quite well to do. The other man, Wesley Smith, has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, and his arrest yesterday was the first charge ever brought against him.

The charge is the outgrowth of a decidedly big burning which occurred last week near Barr's home and on his premises. He is a farmer, and owns a fairly good farm in the country a few miles out of Carrollton. Two or three years ago he equipped a government distillery and started the manufacture of corn and peach and apple brandy. He erected quite a commodious distillery on his place, and entered upon the manufacture of liquor on a pretty large scale.

Barr's distillery has been one of the central points of the community in which it is located for a number of years. It was a favorite place of resort for the men of the vicinity, and wagon load after wagon load of peaches was hauled to the place to be made into whisky. Barr accommodated a large patronage, making thousands of gallons of whisky each summer.

The past summer was particularly good one for the distillery. It thrived as it never thrived before on account of the excellence and size of the fruit crop. It was generally understood that several thousand gallons of whisky were stored in the big warehouse, and Barr was regarded as being exceedingly fortunate in having such a large supply of marketable liquor in addition to a good crop on his plantation.

One night last week the distillery caught fire at a late hour in the night and was wiped from the face of the earth. The only traces of it left was a heap of ashes. No sign of the thousand or more gallons of whisky it had contained before the fire was visible. It had all been swept away, and the neighbors came in great numbers to console with Mr. Barr in his great loss. He seemed deeply disconsolate over the fire, as he had but slight insurance.

A few days after the fire mysterious whispers were passed about the neighborhood. These whispers were to the effect that Barr had a hand in the burning of the distillery, and that the hundreds of gallons of whisky had been hidden away and sold by him without the payment of the necessary revenue. This talk grew day by day, and it soon became a matter of common talk that Barr had set fire to his distillery after first removing the whisky and getting it out of the country in a very ingenious way. This talk became so rife that an official investigation was instituted and then some apparently damaging testimony came out. Wesley Smith, a neighbor of Mr. Barr's, was found in possession of a large barrel of whisky, which was said to have been one of the barrels taken from Barr's distillery. Mr. Smith was discovered in the act of removing the barrel of whisky to his home from some spot where it was supposed it had been hidden in hiding on the night of the fire.

A little testimony of a more direct nature was brought out, but the neighbors considered this very damaging, and Barr's name was handled in no complimentary way among them. He heard of all the talk, and at last it reached such a pitch that he went to the officers and surrendered himself for trial. Smith was also taken in hand by the officials of the county, and yesterday Officer Henderson brought the two men to Atlanta, and lodged them in the Atlanta jail.

Barr and Smith were securely locked in separate cells and not allowed to communicate with each other. Barr was seen in his cell and talked about the matter very freely. He denied knowing anything about the fire, but said that he regretted it on account of the loss to him that it involved. He said he heard of the damaging rumors about himself, and seeking a thorough vindication from such charges, surrounded himself to the authorities for investigation and trial. He says he never knew Smith in the conduct of the distillery and had little or no business communication with him. He says he intends employing the best legal talent to defend him, and has no fear of the ultimate result of the trial.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow  
A ministering angel thou"—Bromo-Seltzer.

MR. NOBLE, OF ANKSTON.

The Well-Known Alabama Developer on the Tariff.

Ankston, Ala., December 13.—Editor Constitution: Some time back you were advising the people of Atlanta to buy everything at home in order to encourage home industries and home manufactures—that in this way alone could your city be built up. This was advocating protection on a limited scale. What applies to a city, county or state will apply, with equal force, to the whole country. The interest of the farmer and the manufacturer are one and the same. This is shown, by way of illustration, in the rise and fall in cotton and pig iron. Their advance and decline together. The home market is the best market for all. Our export market takes only a certain amount of our products, the price depending on the amount we have for export.

An increase of import caused by a tariff for revenue only will not practically increase our export trade. How small our foreign market is in comparison to our home market is shown by a consumption of 30 per cent of all farm products at home to 10 per cent exported. The home market consumes millions of dollars worth of imported farm products in addition. Reduce the wages of our working men, either by a decrease in their numbers or by decreasing the amount in wages paid to each, both of which must follow a tariff for revenue only, and you thus decrease their purchasing power, thereby decreasing the consumption of all products and lowering prices.

It is through those who work and earn money that money gets into circulation. All they earn goes into circulation. Plenty of work at good wages means prosperity; a reduction of work and a reduction of wages means contraction and hard times. Cotton, owing to the last two crops being short, should bring 10 cents were there confidence and were things in their normal condition. Likewise the want of confidence in the future has reduced the consumption of pig iron and put it below cost and production, though the output is more than one-third below normal.

To say that politics has nothing to do with prices is contrary to the facts. Confidence and a settled policy are necessary to prosperity and good or "paying" prices.

Cheap goods, low prices and hard times go together. All admit that this country is overflowing with everything necessary to the present, confidence excepted. Why do we lack confidence?

Take the price of cotton and pig iron from the time of Grant's administration to the present, and, without exception, the price of both pig iron and cotton have declined on the election of a democratic house of congress and have advanced on the election of a republican house, thus showing that the business interest knew that there would be no adverse legislation with the republicans in power.

My attention was first called to the depressing effects of agitation among the manufacturers when visiting the east and west in June and July, during the discussion of the Mills bill several years ago. When I left Alabama nearly all our furnaces were loading pig iron from the east-

house into the cars, having no stocks of iron on our yards. During my visit I could see a change in the condition of affairs almost from day to day. In answer to my question, "What is the trouble?" the answer always was, "The Mills bill." The answer to my reply, "You know the Mills bill cannot pass the senate," was, "The unexpected always happens and we must prepare for the worst." On my return to Alabama we commenced piling iron on the yard.

The whole machinery of the government is now in the hands of the democrats. The president and our representatives tell us that much of what we consume and wear must come from other countries, must be made by foreign labor in foreign lands. Our money must go abroad to pay that labor. Nothing is said of the men at home who will be thrown out of employment. Every man employed abroad to manufacture what we consume here throws one of our own men out of employment.

The poor are always first to suffer. The south is the poor section of the United States. We produce but little except what is classed as raw material. Our products must go on the free list. This means that we must sell at a lower price to sell at all and this in turn means lower wages, lower wages are already too low. Our representatives seem ready to sacrifice the interest of our section, the thousands who are employed in our mines, furnaces and workshops and the millions of money invested in all that industry.

That the export of our farm products and the price received for them will be greatly increased by a revenue tariff or free trade is all theory. The price we receive for what we export depends on the surplus after supplying the home market. The greater the surplus the lower the price. Our home consumption being 90 per cent of the farm products, if we reduce this home consumption by buying abroad what should be manufactured at home? We thus increase the surplus and reduce prices. Those thrown out of employment by our buying foreign goods must seek their employment. What is left open to them but farming? Increase the farmers by the number of our producers, lessen the number of our consumers and further increase the surplus of farm products. Not only this, but our money will go abroad to pay for goods that should have been manufactured here, and we have no more money now. This will further reduce prices and labor and make money scarcer. If we should encourage home manufactures, buy home products, thus keeping the money in the country, would it not have the same general result in building up the whole country that such a policy would have in building up Atlanta?

The south produces raw material only. Putting these on the free list takes from us the only advantages we now have—those given us by nature and protection. Against these we have the disadvantages of transportation and lack of capital. We need capital and diversified industries in the south. These will not come till there is a settled policy, not for two years nor four years, but for a decade or more. The south needs capital, manufactures of all kinds, steel plants, etc. Let the tariff alone, stop agitation, let us show by our votes we are friendly to capital seeking investment, and it will come. Why make tariff a party question? Why make it necessary for a man to become a republican in order to work for and build up his city, his state, his country? Give us a rest from agitation, let us get to work. This will restore confidence; this will bring prosperity. On the other hand, continued agitation means continued depression and this means more agitation, more uncertainty, and at least four years of hard times before we reach prosperity.

We were promised prosperity should Cleveland be elected. We were told that Cleveland was a bigger and a better man than his party, that we would have a Cleveland administration; that Cleveland and the confidence of the moneyed men north and that on his election money would be poured into the south. One of the promises has come true—we are having a Cleveland administration. May fate not inflict us with another such?

Those who work and earn money distribute it; through them money is put in circulation. Plenty of work at good wages means prosperity. Reduce the work, reduce wages, and you reduce the circulation; and this means hard times.

Mr. Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, is reputed as saying that the Wilson bill will mean a saving to the farmers of the south of \$2,500,000 in their bagging and ties. Should he be correct, which I doubt, what is this to the untold millions the farmers are losing yearly by the low price of cotton caused by the uncertainty?

Men who do not have work cannot buy; low wages means that almost all must go for meat and bread—almost none for clothing. This is a serious matter for the southern farmer.

Some time ago I met a merchant returning from the New York market. During a conversation he said to me, "I had to pay a duty of 60 per cent on laces; this is an outrage." Continuing he said, "After the passage of the McKinley bill, a lace manufacturer moved his machinery to this country to manufacture laces, but before he could get established, there was another election, the democrats came into power, promising free trade, and he shipped his machinery back for the reason that free trade, or a revenue only basis, he could manufacture laces cheaper in his country and ship them here than he could manufacture them here."

The McKinley bill moved not only this man but many more to this country. Revenue tariff moves them back.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think hereof that which I began by thinking of as 'of'." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF

Toy Books and Juvenile Books of All Kinds.

The stock of goods of John M. Miller must be sold and we propose to make a sale that will bring the cash. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, 39 Marietta St.

Cheney's Expectorant

Will cure your cough



We Crow About It.

About What?

Why, because we have knocked competition out. We want to reduce our stock before new year instead of after, and have marked our goods away down to "after Christmas prices."

We invite all to come and look.

Suits made to order.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart

Clothiers and Tailors,

26 Whitehall Street.

## Scientific American Says:

"Artificial butters possess one insuperable superiority, in that decomposition, through lactic fermentation, is impossible."

## SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE

is the only scientifically prepared artificial butter. It is sweet and always remains sweet. Silver Churn trade mark on each wrapper of the genuine.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA., SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case. NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, etc., etc., cured.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated by various causes, such as, Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Enlarged Prostate. Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured by irrigation and use of caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send 6c in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

## THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers. The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys.

If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy. And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poisoned and deranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain. Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, flicker appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of

## Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may be slight, but they should not be neglected. They point to kidney trouble, and left to develop may terminate in Bright's disease. Sold by all druggists.

## Pipes Are the Fad.

They make very acceptable Christmas presents; so does a nice cane. You can buy either from

L. MAYER & CO.,

No. 1 Whitehall Street,

At Actual Cost,

as they must have the room for another line of goods.

Can you think of a better present than a box of

Good Cigars?

We have without question the finest line south of New York.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

L. MAYER & CO.,

1 Whitehall St.

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

FREE

Mineral Water.

Suwannee Springs Water

Andrew Hanley, the enterprising owner of Suwannee Springs, with his characteristic progressiveness, has placed at the disposal of the public the house waters of those far-famed springs free, ABSOLUTELY FREE. No conditions, no restrictions. He positively guarantees the cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver, malaria, kidney and bladder diseases, to the persevering drinkers of these waters.

Are you a sufferer? If so, why not try it? All it costs you is to go to either R. Palmer's, Kimball house, Eiken-Watson, Benjamin's, Pharmacy, Whitehall and Mitchell streets, Sol Cronheim, Hunter and Whitehall streets, L. E. Bratton's, Henry C. Beermann or Sharp Bros.

There you are invited to partake freely of the waters. The more you drink the better. They will cure you and will cost nothing. This offer holds good for a few days longer. Begin now, stick to it and watch results.

And everything for table and household purposes made in Sterling Silver.

You will save time and money by looking through this stock. No trouble to show goods.

You are cordially invited to call.

CRANKSHAW

JEWELER,

28½ Whitehall Street. Up Stairs.

Dec 8 1893

## READ This Holiday List DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Gold Hats Pins,  
Gold Hair Pins,  
Gold Brooches,  
Gold Lace Pins,  
Gold Scarf Pins,  
Gold Sleeve Links,  
Gold Baby Pins,  
Gold Baby Buttons,  
Gold Belt Buckles,  
Silver Tea Sets,  
Silver Water Pitchers,  
Silver Fruit Dishes,  
Silver Berry Bowls,  
Silver Sugars and Creams,  
Silver After Dinner Coffee Pots,  
Silver Bon Bon Dishes,  
Silver Orange Spoons,  
Silver Berry Spoons,  
Silver Fish Knives and Forks,  
Silver Salad Spoons and Forks,  
Silver Oyster Forks,  
Silver Individual Butter Knives,  
Silver Carving Sets,  
Silver Tea Balls,  
Silver Tea Ball Holders,  
Silver Tea Strainers,  
Silver Hat Pins,  
Silver Hair Pins,  
Silver Nail Files,  
Silver Shoe Buttoners,  
Silver Shoe Horns,  
Silver Glove Buttoners,  
Silver Belt Buckles,  
Silver Garters,  
Silver Military Brushes,  
Silver Hat Brushes,  
Silver Clothes Brushes,  
Silver Velvet Brushes,  
Silver Whisk Brooms,  
Silver Picture Frames,  
Silver Mirrors,  
Silver Hair Brushes,  
Silver Combs,  
Silver HPin Trays,  
Silver Manicure Sets,  
Silver Toilet Bottles,  
Silver Powder Boxes,  
Silver Jewel Boxes,  
Silver Vinaigrettes,  
Silver Needle Cases,  
Silver Curling Tongs,  
Silver Bracelets,  
Silver Razors,  
Silver Razor Strops,  
Silver Shaving Brushes,  
Silver Mustache Brushes,  
Silver Key Rings,  
Silver Key Chains,  
Silver Hat Markers,  
Silver Cuff Buttons,  
Silver Suspenders,  
Silver Pocket Knives,  
Silver Smokers' Knives,  
Silver Cigar Cutters,  
Silver Match Boxes,  
Silver Cigarette Cases,  
Silver Key Tags,  
Silver Satchel Tags,  
Silver Umbrella Straps,  
Silver Cork Screws,  
Silver Champagne Openers,  
Silver Scissors,  
Silver Cravat Holders,  
Silver Book Marks,  
Silver Court Plaster Cases,  
Silver Ink Stands,  
Silver Pen Holders,  
Silver Envelope Openers,  
Silver Blotters,  
Silver Baby Rattles,  
Silver Card Cases, (lady's),  
Silver Pocket Books, (lady's),  
Silver Card Cases, (gent's),  
Silver Pocket Books, (gent's)

PLAIN SHIRTS, 10 cents.

AND COLLARS, 21c.

REMEMBER THE NEW PRICES.

PLAIN SHIRTS, 10c.; COLLARS, 21c.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,

J. F. BECK, MANAGER,

COR. FORSYTH AND WALTON STS.

nov 22 1m op ed p

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

FOR RENT

Oil and Sand-Finished Pressed Brick

FOR SALE BY THE

Lint & Lovelace Commission Co.

Agents for the Rome Brick Co., Manufacturers of the finest brick in the South.

LAUNDRY PRICES REDUCED.

THE OLD "TROY" COMES TO THE FRONT WITH THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:

To Our Customers and Friends Everywhere:

To conform to the Price List Adopted in the Large Cities of the Country, we have Reduced Our prices for Laundry Work—

Making

This is the First Change Made in Our Price List in Twelve years, and is done for the purpose of increasing business. Our Laundry is the Largest in the South and we are better than ever prepared to do Good Work.

Less Than Ever.

Prices Positively Unequaled.

Several hundred more of the handsome and fashionable Suits and Overcoats, made from the materials we bought of the hard-pressed millmen at one-third under real value, have just been received. They represent the clothing sensation of southern retailing. Hundreds have already profited by the occasion—here's an opportunity for as many more to experience the charm of real cheapness.

At \$9.90

Men's Suits and Overcoats—the \$10, \$12 and \$12.50 sort.

At \$12.90

Men's Suits and Overcoats, the \$13.50, \$15 and \$16.50 sort.

At \$14.90

Men's Suits and Overcoats, the \$18, \$18.50 and \$20 sort.

The Styles—Double and Single-Breasted Sacks and fashionable Cutaways.

Materials—Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Mixtures and Cassimers.

Overcoats—Meltons, Kerseys, Friezes, Homespun, Chinchillas. Long and loose.

At \$2.90

Boy's Suits and Overcoats, the \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4 sort.

At \$3.90

Boy's Suits and Overcoats, the \$4.50, \$4.75 and \$5 sort.

At \$4.90

Boy's Suits and Overcoats, the \$5.50, \$6 and \$6.50 sort.

Everyone of the Above Items is an extraordinary bargain. The low price the materials cost us, and our disposition to reduce the size of our enormous stock inspire the wonderful chances.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE,

COR. 7TH AND E. STS. N. W. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. FACTORY, 212 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.





Lady, Mr. Stevens and his brother—says: Won't you buy your Christmas presents at their store, No. 47 Whitehall street? And they say they ain't going to charge you much. Who's it? The Love!

hi  
there!!

Don't be in a hurry—read this, the distillery bottling—genuine—“a. o. p.”—old scotch whisky—Kentucky's finest whisky—is put up in square bottles, with large “a. o. p.” printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—“a. o. p.”—now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart.

“b. & b.”

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.  
“four aces whisky.”  
“canadian club.”  
“cleveland club,” dollar a quart.

Indispensable in  
Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's  
Extract of Beef.

The Old Mill Has Ceased to Grind



But the A. L. Delkin Company are still grinding out  
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Gold and silver novelties suitable for holiday presents at prices so low as to tempt the most economical buyer.  
**A. L. DELKIN CO.,**  
POPULAR JEWELERS,  
69 Whitehall St.

A Rare Chance.  
Having more business than I can well attend to, I wish to sell out my interest in the May Mantel Company.  
This is an excellent opportunity to embark in a well established, safe, and remunerative business, with a large and extensive trade extending throughout the Southern States, and to step into a good snug berth, a responsible position, and a remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputation for fine work, and has a record of financial prosperity equalled by few in this country. Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.

Before Buying a Vehicle

**JAMES E. HICKEY,**  
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, EXTENSION TOPS, SPRING WAGONS, and HAIRNESS of every description; Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, FUR and FISH ROBES.  
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Now Order and Plant  
As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

**W. D. BEATIE,**  
Catalogue free. 508 Equitable Building.

## FOR A BIG SUM.

The Central Trust Co. Ask to Foreclose a  
Mortgage Amounting to \$2,000,000

AGAINST TWO IMPORTANT RAILROADS

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus and the Savannah, Rome and Western—Henry Parks Acquired.

A bill was filed in the United States court yesterday afternoon, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage against the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, and also the Savannah and Western railroad.

The party plaintiff is the Central Trust Company, of New York.

In the bill the complainant alleges that a principal of \$2,000,000 is due on the bonds of the two railroads, which are under the same management and practically one company, in addition to the interest up to the 1st of September, amounting to \$32,200, in addition to interest on both amounts since that time and up to the filing of the bill.

The bill is quite a lengthy document, and after a full statement of all the facts alleged, it closes with a prayer addressed to the court, asking for a foreclosure of the mortgages against the property of the railroad.

The attorneys filing the bill in behalf of the Central Trust Company are Messrs. Henry B. Tompkins and Adrian H. Joyce. No date has yet been set by Judge Newman for hearing the argument.

Henry Parks Acquired.

In the criminal branch of the circuit court yesterday morning, Henry Parks, the negro who was arrested several weeks ago, in connection with the robbery of the mails, was tried and acquitted.

Parks was charged with the stealing of the mail pouch which was found at Peter's park, about three months ago. The matter was placed in the hands of the detectives, who arrested Parks on the oath of parties who declared that he was the guilty party.

From the testimony introduced yesterday, however, it appears that the confession of Parks was made under intimidation and that, as a matter of fact, he knew nothing whatever of the transaction.

After the evidence was submitted to the jury, it was the opinion of the court and the district attorney that Parks was an innocent man, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

The guilty party, whoever he may be, is still at large. The detectives, however, are on the lookout and no stones will be left unturned that is likely to throw any light on the situation and bring the author of the crime to his merited reward.

Several pleas of guilty were filed by prisoners yesterday on various charges, and a large amount of business was transacted.

Last Month's Report.

The weather man gives an interesting report for last month which will no doubt be read with considerable interest. A summary of this report is as follows:

The average rainfall from the records of sixty-four stations was 1.71 inches, ranging from 3.96 inches at Thomasville to .33 inch at Dublin.

The average temperature from the records of fifty-seven stations was 53.7 degrees. The highest monthly mean was 61.2 degrees at Darien; the lowest, 44.5 degrees at Clayton; 45.3 at Griffin is manifestly erroneous.

The maximum temperature of the month was 87 degrees, recorded at Hawkinsville on the 4th; the minimum was 31 degrees, at Clayton on the 25th. Therefore, the absolute range for the month and the state was 56 degrees.

The greatest local monthly range was 62 degrees at Hawkinsville; the least, 32 degrees at Dublin.

The greatest daily range was 46 degrees at Lawrenceville on the 19th; the least, 1 degree at Dublin on the 28th.

From the records of thirty-one stations reporting the state of weather, there are shown an average of fifteen clear, eight partly cloudy and seven cloudy days.

The prevailing direction of wind (thirty-two stations) was northeast and east.

Unusual Phenomena.

A heavy sleet storm was reported at Adairsville and Horse Cove on the 21st. On the 27th thunder was heard at Camilla, Picoles and Poulton, and lightning was seen at Picoles. Lunar halos were seen at Lumpkin on the 12th and 16th, and at Horse Cove on the 25th. A solar halo was seen at Horse Cove on the 13th.

Catarrh causes discharge from the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking, ringing noises in the ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying the blood, cures catarrh.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Anostora Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stockman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to North Pryor street, Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

Children cry for  
Cheney's Expectorant

Norwood Institute.

Norwood Institute occupies one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Washington city. Its four large buildings were not constructed for school purposes, but are handsome private residences, perfectly connected, and possessing the charm and variety of two or three elegant homes. Every facility is provided for the cultivation of tastes and talents under masters of the highest qualifications. The opportunities for general culture afforded by the capital of the United States are utilized to the utmost for the pupils of this school. Students can prepare for any college, for the universities of France and Germany, for foreign travel, and can pursue a full collegiate course at the institute. A special and complete course is given in elocution and physical culture. The modern languages are so taught as to be used with ease in the pursuit of studies abroad. The literary and history of each great nation are studied in the language of that country. No just account can be given of Norwood Institute without reference to the thoroughness of its preliminary training and the deference paid in its curriculum to “the three R's” (reading, writing and arithmetic) and its classical studies is deemed fundamental. Dec-10-7.

Beacham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKS.

Great Variety at Receiver's

The John M. Miller stock of Christmas goods, such as Christmas cards, booklets, as well as all kinds of fine gifts, is the thing for an appropriate Christmas gift. This stock must be sold and your price is low. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta st.

Cheney's Expectorant  
Will cure your Cough.

Several dealers are selling whisky in second-hand “Purity” Bottles for “Purity” Rye. Others pretend to sell our “Purity” under other brands. The genuine Rose's “Purity” Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, Marietta street.

Those

## Fashionable Overcoats.

One Price.

Yesterday's sales carried off enough to more than cripple most stores, but we're just as ready for today and tomorrow with those long, very long, blue and black sorts in smooth Kerseys and Meltons. If the sizes are depleted in our famous \$20 kinds, you'll get our \$25 and \$30 ones for \$20. We're determined to have the best overcoats for \$20, even if we lose all profit and some cost, too.

Remember, they're all fashionable from the highest to the lowest-priced ones. We don't charge anything for stylishness. We could give a good many reasons why we sold so many Overcoats yesterday. One reason covers it all. We had the sort the people wanted—and at prices the people wanted to pay. Besides the \$20 Overcoat gem there are others at \$35, \$30, \$25, \$18, \$15, \$12 and \$10. In every one we stick out for elegance and grace.

Plain Figures.

*Ends-Need Co.*



From Maier & Berkele, of course.

Christmas  
Novelties.

Our present stock affords an unusual opportunity for the selection of choice pieces suitable for CHRISTMAS GIFTS. It is the most complete and varied assortment ever shown—comprising everything in the line of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, and Xmas Novelties.

Remember, Our Prices are less than elsewhere.

**MAIER & BERKELE,**

Jewelers,

31-33 Whitehall Street.



I am bound for Potts-Thompson Liquor Company—'bliged to have a jug of “Old Stone Mountain Whisky.” They do business at 7-9-11-13 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

**W. R. HOYT,**  
HEADQUARTERS FOR

**Fire Crackers,**

ROMAN CANDLES.  
SKYROCKETS.  
COMMON CRACKERS.  
DEVIL AMONG TAILORS.  
WHISTLING BOMBS.  
FRUIT CAKE RAISINS.  
CURRANTS.  
LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL.  
DATES AND FIGS.  
MIXED NUTS.  
FANCY CANDIES.

Everything you want for Christmas Holidays.  
Make the little ones happy by giving them fireworks.

**W. R. HOYT,**  
90 WHITEHALL

And 325 to 329 Peachtree

**PETER LYNCH,**

95 Whitehall St., and 7 Mitchell St., and Branch Store 301 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock is now receiving and has on hand a large supply of fireworks, such as Fire Crackers, Cannon Crackers, Torpedoes, Skyrockets, Roman Candles, Christmas Candles, etc. All of the above goods, as well as many others, he keeps at his branch and main stores.

## Receiver's Sale.

By order of Fulton superior court, passed in the case of Hiram H. Hays & Co., et al., vs. C. Q. Trimble, I will receive sealed cash bids for the stock of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, notions, shoes, hats, ready-made clothing and furnishings goods, situated in the store room formerly occupied by C. Q. Trimble, at East Point, Ga. Said bids to be sealed and in writing, and delivered to me not later than 8 o'clock a. m., standard time, on December 20, 1893, at my office, No. 29 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. All of said bids to be subject to the approval or rejection of court. A complete inventory of said stock is now on file in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court, and I will furnish copies of the same to any party desiring to bid on said stock, and parties can also examine said stock on application to the undersigned. Receiver of C. Q. Trimble.  
rev 13-dtd.

## Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of American Press Association vs. Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, consisting of one Hoe perfecting press, stereotyping outfit, wetting machine, boiler, electric motor, shafting, pulleys, belting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Also the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, stones, galleys, proof press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc., now located at 48 Edgewood avenue. Bids are asked for upon all the foregoing in lots or in bulk for cash, the bids to be delivered to me on or before five (5) o'clock p. m., December 20, 1893. The outfit is exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Personal inspection is invited. SAMUEL BARNETT, Receiver, 337 Equitable Building.  
dec-9-10t

## Receiver's Sale.

By order of Fulton superior court I will receive cash bids on stock of clothing of J. M. Friend, at 82 Decatur street, until 8:30 o'clock a. m., December 23, 1893. All of said bids to be subject to approval of court.  
An inventory of the stock may be seen by calling on me at 81 Decatur street.  
JACOB MARKS,  
dec-12-11t Receiver for J. M. Friend.

## AUCTION

AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

## CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

### SENSIBLE--COMFORTABLE--PLEASING

You'll find just the thing for a Christmas Present in our varied selection of Clothing and Furnishings, Mens' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Neckwear, and all the many fixings necessary to the masculine make-up. Our December sales will swell as a result of the LOW PRICES we are offering. SEE THEM.

**HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.**

**M. G. WHITLOCK & CO.,**

256 MARIETTA STREET,

OFFER MINGO, JELLICO, ALABAMA AND ANTHRACITE

**COAL**

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders kindly solicited. Phone 1415. de cio'm

**PLANE & FIELD**  
SELL AND UP  
**AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 PER TON.**  
Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad  
\*+3 2m un Hirsch

**COAL \$1.50!**

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

BUY  
ANTHRACITE,  
MONTEVALLO,  
JELLICO,  
SPLINT,  
**COAL.**  
FROM  
**R. O. CAMPBELL,**  
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 391.  
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1025.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

**GEO. P. HOWARD**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**JELLICO COAL,**  
Best Alabama Coal.  
Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south. See it. Yard 350 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephones 1141. Office, 45 Edgewood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct-27-2m

**Southern Terra Cotta Works**  
Office and Works 304 Chapel St.,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
P. Pellegrini, L. P. Hunerkopf and A. Fugazzi  
Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry,  
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Parlor Vases, and Lawn Statuary.  
Architectural work, a large variety of Chimney Tops and Plaster Ornaments for interior decoration.  
Architectural Staff Ornaments for exterior and interior decoration. Artificial Stone Work of every description. Flue Lining, Fire Brick, Special Furnace Brick for Boilers and Locomotives. Also the most complete Grate Back made. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

**Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop**  
—AND—  
**Mining Supplies.**  
**Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.**

**The Brown & King Supply Company.**  
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

